

L 07419-67

ACC NR: AP6030777

over 20% Na₂O. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *la*

CHMEL, L.; BUCHVALD, J.; DUBROVKA, A.

Experimental use of p-bromophenylisothiocyanate for increasing the epilation effect of thallium. Cesk. dermat. 39 no.126-10 F'64.

1. Dermato-venerologicka katedra a Vyskumne laboratorium lekar-skej mykologie pri dermato-venerologickej katedre Lekarskej fakulty UK v Bratislave; vedouci: prof. dr. L.Chmel.

*

BUCHVALD, J.; DUBROVOVA, A.

Epidemiological study of the incidence of occupational trichophytosis in attendants for laboratory animals. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.4:210-216 28 F'65.

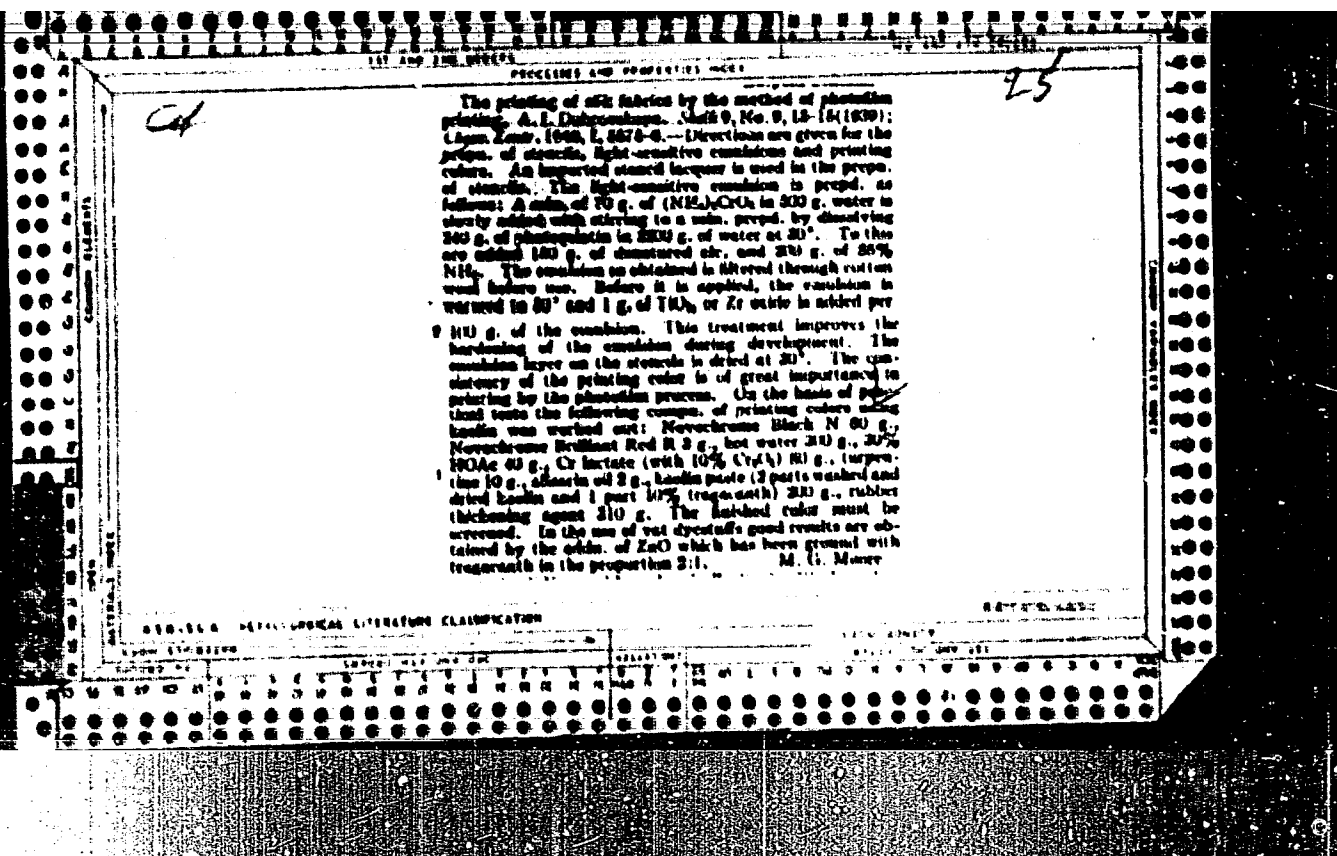
1. Vyskumne laboratorium pre lekarsku mykologiu pri Dermatologickej katedre Lekarske fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci clen korezp. Slovenskej akademie vied L. Cimel, DrSc.).

DUBROVOY, K. K. and SHAYNMAN, A. V.

"Underground Gasification of Petroleum Deposits and a Thermal Method of
Petroleum Recovery," ONTI, 1934

DUBROVSHAYA, N., insh.

Flame preserves dwellings. Isobr.i rats. no.12:9 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Protective coatings)



Du BROVSKAYA H.I.
SHOMELV, S.V.; DUBROVSKAYA, A.I.; CHEKULAYEV, P.N.

Operating experience of finishing plants of the German People's Re-
public. Tekst.prom. 14 no. 9:29-32 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Germany, Eastern—Textile finishing) (Textile finishing--
Germany, Eastern)

DUBROVSKAYA, A.I.

SEMOLEEV, S.V.; DUBROVSKAYA, A.I.; CHEKULAYEV, P.I.

Operating practice of GDR finishing factories. Tekst.prom.14
no.12:35-37 D'54. (MLA 8:2)

(Textile finishing)

DUBROVSKAYA, A.I.

SHMELEV, S.V.

A good manual on the finishing of silk fabrics ("Finishing of silk fabrics." I.V.Rogova, A.I.Dubrovskaya, V.L.Gubyrin. Reviewed by S.V.Shmelev). Tekst. prom. 13 NO.6:51-52 Je '55. (MIRA 8:7)
(Rogova, I.V.) (Textile finishing) (Silk)

SHMELEV, Sergey Vladimirovich; MAZINA, B.V., retsentsent;
DUBROVSKAYA, A.I., spets. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Technology and equipment of cotton finishing] Tekhnologiya
i oborudovanie otdechnogo khlopchatobumashnogo proizvod-
stva. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Rostekhsdat, 1962.
309 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Cotton finishing) (Textile machinery)

DUBROVSKAYA, A.S., inzh.-khimik

Using talc as a paper filler. Sum. prom. 34 no.4:13-14
Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Kanskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo
kombinata.

(Talc) (Krasnokamsk--Paper)

24(3),24(8)

AUTHORS:

Brandt, N. B., Dubrovskaya, A. Ye.,
Kytin, G. A.

SOV/56-37-2-46/56

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Quantum Oscillations of the Magnetic
Susceptibility of Bismuth at Very Low Temperatures

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 37, Nr 2(8), pp 572-575 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors developed a method for the measurement of the anisotropy of the magnetic susceptibility of metals and semiconductors at very low temperatures. These measurements can also prove to be interesting in themselves, as no investigations of the magnetic susceptibility of metals and semiconductors have hitherto come to the knowledge of the authors. In a figure the schematic design of the apparatus, which consists mainly of a torsion balance, is shown and is briefly discussed. The measurements were carried out on monocrystalline cylindrical (3.6 mm diameter and 7-8 mm length) bismuth samples produced from "Khil'ger" type bismuth which had been previously purified by a recrystallization in vacuum repeated thirty times. For the measurements the trigonal or binary axis, respectively, were arranged perpendicular or parallel

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An Investigation of the Quantum Oscillations of the Magnetic Susceptibility of Bismuth at Very Low Temperatures SOV/56-37-2-46/56

with the axis of suspension of the torsion balance. At very low temperatures clearly distinguishable high-frequency oscillations occur in the curves of the low-frequency oscillations of the magnetic susceptibility. In a diagram the torque Δ versus H function is shown for one of the angles ψ between the directions of \vec{H} and the trigonal axis of the sample. The oscillation frequency of the magnetic susceptibility (or also of Δ) varies under a change of H as the area of the corresponding extremal section S_m of the Fermi surface with the surface perpendicular to \vec{H} . The angular dependence of S_m for the new oscillations is given in another diagram. These oscillations can obviously be classed with a group of holes, the Fermi surface of which is a surface of revolution oblate in the direction of the trigonal axis. The high-frequency oscillations detected in the angle interval $105^\circ > \psi > 75^\circ$ very probably belong to another group of current carriers. The authors express their gratitude to A. M. Kosevich for discussing the results, to A. I. Shal'nikov for his constant

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An Investigation of the Quantum Oscillations of the SOV/56-37-2-46/56
Magnetic Susceptibility of Bismuth at Very Low Temperatures

interest in this work, and to M. V. Volkova for her
assistance in carrying out measurements. There are
3 figures and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State
University)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1959

Card 3/3

Dubrovskaya, B.I.
DUBROVSKAYA, B.I.

Calculating wide-band transformers operating between active loads.
Elektrosvias' 11 no.8:32-38 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Electric transformers)

21

Errors in the method for the calculation of the yield of crude benzene to 100°. G. N. Tyntzenburg and D. P. Dubrovskaya. *Cole and Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 1938. No. 11, 47-49. *Refer. Zhur. S. No. 4, 115, 1939*.—The usual method for the calcn. of the yield of crude benzene by the lab. detn. of the amt. of the distillate to 140° gives high results, owing to the wrong recalcn. of the vol. units to the wt. units. Deviations from the true values amount to 3% when coal-tar oil is used, and to 0.5-1.0% with naphtha absorption oil. W. R. Henn

ASO-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOV/68-59-7-26/33

Purification of Effluent Water from Coking Works by a Treatment with Ozone

external surface of the elements. Compressed air was purified by passing through solid sodium hydroxide, silicagel and a paper filter. Ozonised air (1 - 2% ozone) was contacted with water by two methods: in a filled column (Figure 1) and by multi-stage bubbling (Figure 2). Spent ammonia liquor was used for the experiments. For the maintenance of the required pH of the medium, lime, magnesium oxide, sodium hydroxide and soda were tested. The experimental results are given in Tables 1 - 3. It was found that a deep purification of spent liquor is possible, oxygen consumption of the water can be reduced from 1600 - 830 to 165 - 89. The deficiencies of contacting in a filled column were as follows: blocking of the column by precipitated CaCO_3 and CaSO_4

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SOV/68-59-7-26/33

Purification of Effluent Water from Coking Works by a Treatment
with Ozone

and 12 - 15% ozone losses. By contacting in a 4-stage bubbling apparatus the utilisation of ozone was higher (ozone losses about 5%) which permitted an increase of throughput by 50 - 60% (in comparison with the filled column apparatus) which reduced blocking of the apparatus by precipitates. The use of calcium and magnesium hydroxide for maintaining pH gave similar results, the use of soda gave poor purification results, and with sodium hydroxide good purification results were obtained but a large amount of hydrates which block the apparatus make it inapplicable. The influence of concentration of active calcium oxide on the degree of purification (Table 3) was tested on the bubbling apparatus. It was found that the best results are obtained at concentration from 166 to 476 mg/litres. The best purification conditions: pH = 12, temperature 50 - 55°C and a uniform supply of ozonised air. The use of ozonised oxygen instead of air was also tried (Table 4). The throughput of the apparatus when operating with ozonised oxygen was doubled at the same ozone consumption. The dependence of the residual oxidisability of

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SOV/68-59-7-26/33

Purification of Effluent Water from Coking Works by a Treatment with Ozone

water on the amount of ozone used is shown in Figure 3. It was found that the residual oxidisability of water decreased nearly proportionally with the increase of ozone consumption (Figure 3) irrespective of the source of ozone (ozonised air or ozonised oxygen). The work is being continued and the research is directed towards preliminary removal of thiosulphates before the effluent is treated with ozone. There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Makeyevskiy Coking Works)

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Kondukov, N.B., Dubrovskaya, D.P., Forer, Ye.A., and Kasharskaya, M.F. Sov/68-59-10-16/24

TITLE: Vapour Phase Purification of Benzole from Sulphurous Compounds in a Stream of Coke Oven Gas with a Fluidised Bed Purifying Agent

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 49-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Purification of benzole from sulphurous compounds by passing it through a fluidised bed of a preliminary activated Krivoy Rog ore in a stream of coke oven gas at a temperature of 400-500°C, was investigated on a laboratory scale apparatus (fig). The activation of the ore consisted of a treatment with sodium hydroxide and subsequent reduction to Fe and FeO in a stream of coke oven gas. The consumption of sodium hydroxide amounted to 7% of the weight of the ore. The results obtained are given in the table. For comparison, purification of benzole in a stream of pure hydrogen was also carried out (results are given in the table). It was found that purification of benzole from carbon disulphide takes place easily, while for the removal of

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Sov/68-59-10-16/24

Vapour Phase Purification of Benzole from Sulphurous Compounds in a Stream of Coke Oven Gas with a Fluidised Bed Purifying Agent

thiophene a longer contact time with the purifying mass is necessary. The required degree of purity of benzole for synthetic purposes could be obtained in the laboratory apparatus by repeated passage through the fluidised bed until a total contact time of 6.4 sec, is obtained. There was no material difference between the degree of purification of benzole in a stream of pure nitrogen or coke oven gas. Purifying properties of the contact mass can be regenerated by oxidation in a stream of air and steam at a temperature of 500-600°C and subsequent reduction in a stream of coke oven gas. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: MIKhM (N. B. Kondakov)
Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Makeyevka Coking Works)

Card 2/2

KOROBCHANSKIY, V.I.; DUBROVSKAYA, D.P.; GOROKHOVA, E.Ya.; SMOTKIN, Ya.N.

Removal of carbon disulfide from benzol by an alkaline solution
of methanol. Koks i khim. no.12:36-38 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Donetskij politekhnicheskij institut (for Korobchanskiy).
2. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Smotkin).
(Benzene) (Carbon disulfide)

IVASHCHENKO, V.A.; DUBROVSKAYA, D.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: MIROPOL'SKIY, G.S.;
PUTRENKO, S.F.

Use of coal absorption oil for water dephenolization. Koks i khim. no. 2:
45-51 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Water--Purification) (Absorption oils)

S/068/63/000/003/002/003
E071/E136

AUTHORS: Pakter, M.K., Ocheret, A.S., and Dubrovskaya, D.P.

TITLE: On the problem of increasing the yield of naphthalene during the processing of coal tar and production of crystalline naphthalene

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no.3, 1963, 41-44

TEXT: Laboratory studies of the possibilities of increasing the yield of naphthalene are described. The following problems were investigated; 1) separation of naphthalene from anthracene fraction and pitch distillate; 2) production of technical naphthalene by the rectification of naphthalene-containing fractions; and 3) improvements in the process of chemical purification of technical naphthalene. The separation of naphthalene from anthracene fraction can be achieved by modification of the existing plant, namely by taking outside the second stage evaporator and filling the freed space of the anthracene column with additional plates. In order to decrease naphthalene losses with pitch distillate, the latter should be either returned to tar or should be fed after preheating to an appropriate plate of

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On the problem of increasing the ... S/068/63/000/003/002/003
EO71/E136

the anthracene column. The separation of naphthalene from phenolic and heavy fractions should be done after their preliminary dephenolising, whereupon it is possible to separate 80-90% of naphthalene from heavy fraction and 93-96% from phenolic fraction in the form of a concentrated naphthalene fraction containing 80% and more of naphthalene. The production of technical naphthalene by rectification gives a considerable increase in the yield of naphthalene but such a product, when produced from sulphurous raw material, is unsatisfactory for the production of phthalic anhydride. Purification of such naphthalene consumes large amounts of reagents. An intense stirring during the purification of naphthalene with sulphuric acid, or treatment with aluminium chloride, considerably decreases naphthalene losses (from 14% to 7.5 and 4% respectively). The optimum naphthalene yield can be obtained by the production of mixed naphthalene and phenolic fraction during rectification of tar, dephenolising and pressing of the dephenolised mixture with subsequent purification of the pressed naphthalene with aluminium chloride. There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
Card 2/2 (Makeyevka Coking Works)

KOROBCHANSKIY, V.I.; DUBROVSKAYA, D.P.; MIROPOL'SKIY, G.S.

Dephenolization of waste waters by the extraction method using
an injection-type apparatus. Koks i khim. no.12:40-43 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Donetskij politekhnicheskij institut (for Korobchanskiy).
2. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskij zavod (for Dubrovskaya, Miropol'skiy).

Дубровская Е.В.
MAKHOVA, Ye.S.; DUBROVSKAYA, E.V.

Measuring potentials in underground gas pipelines. Gas.prom.
no.8:14-18 Ag '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(Electrodes) (Electrolytic corrosion) (Gas pipes)

USSR/Medicine - Air Impurities
Medicine - Industrial Hygiene

Dec 48

"Contamination of the Atmosphere by Enterprises Which Obtain and Refine High-Sulfur-Content Petroleum," B. P. Gurinov, P. I. Dubrovskaya, Gen Bcl Res Sanitation Inst Ismet Krieman, 5 pp

"Olg 1 San" No 12, pp 20-25.

Conducted experiments near "the Second Baku" and at oil fields in Bashkir. Sulfur contamination was worst up to altitudes of 30 feet (1 - 7 mg per cu m of air). Took samples at 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5 and 3 kilometers from the factory or oil field.

57/49249

USSR/Medicine - Air Impurities (Contd) Dec 48

Determined that danger to workmen existed within a 2-km area and that housing should be outside this circle.

DUBROVSKAYA, P. I.

57/49249

~~DUBROVSKAYA, F.I.~~
DUBROVSKAYA, F.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Changes in the dust content of the air of a big town in relation to
measures for smoke abatement. Oig. 1 san. 23 no.1:69-71 Ja '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i
gigiyeny imeni F.P.Erismana Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(AIR POLLUTION

dust in town air, relation to measures of smoke abatement)

DUBROVSKAYA F.I.

Materials on the characteristics of air pollution by wastes from
Shebekino Combine for Synthetic Fatty Acids and Alcohols. Uch.
zap. Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. san. i gig. no.6:26-30 '60.

(MIRA 14:11)

(SHEBEKINO AIR POLLUTION)

(INDUSTRIAL WASTES)

DUBROVSKAYA, P.I.

Pollution of the air in urban streets by vehicles using ethylated gasoline. Gig. i san. 25 no.4:15-18 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F.Erismana Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR.
(AIR POLLUTION) (AUTOMOBILE EXHAUST GAS)

DUBROVSKAYA, F.I.; DYUZHEVA, Yu.V.; KATSENELENEBAUM, M.S.; YUSHKO, Ya.K.;
KOROLEVA, V.A.; BULYCHEV, G.V.

Discharge into the atmosphere of wastes from the production of
synthetic fatty acids and their effect on public health. Uch.
zap. Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. san. i gig. no.9:63-66 '61
(MIRA 16:11)

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DUBROVSKAYA, F.I.

Study of air pollution by discharges in the synthetic fatty acid
and alcohol industries. Gig.i sam. 26 no.1:7-10 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Is Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny
imeni F.F.Erismana Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR.
(AIR—POLLUTION) (ACIDS, FATTY) (ALCOHOL)

DUBROVSKAYA, F.I.; KATSENELEBAUM, M.S.; YUSHKO, Ya.K.; BULICHEV, G.V.;
KOROLEVA, V.A.

Air pollution with wastes from synthetic fatty acids and alcohols
and their effect on public health. Gig.i san. 26 no.12:3-8 D '61.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny
imeni F.F.Erismana.

(SHEBEKINO—AIR POLLUTION)

KLESHCHENNIKOVA, S.I.; DUBROVSKAYA, G.A.; RUMYANTSEVA, Ye.I.

Reaction of triethoxysilane with ethyl alcohol. Plast. Massy
no.3:14-16 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KLESNCHENKOVA, S.I.; DUBROVSKAYA, G.A.; RUMYANTSEVA, Ye.I.

Study of the reaction of triethoxysilane with hydrogen chloride.
Plast. massy no.4:21-24 '65. (MIRA 1816)

L 07573-67 EWT(m)/EMP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6027906

SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/66/000/008/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Kleshchevnikova, S. I.; Dubrovskaya, G. A.; Rumyantseva, Ye. I.

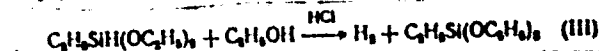
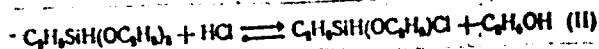
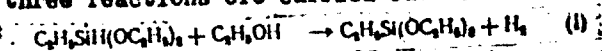
ORG: none

TITLE: Ethyldiethoxysilane synthesis

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1966, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: silane, ethyl alcohol, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, ~~inorganic synthesis~~, ~~transition state~~, chemical reaction, hydrochloric acid, equilibrium constant, *chemical synthesis*

ABSTRACT: Ethyldiethoxysilane synthesis and side reactions during the synthesis were studied. The synthesis was effected with ethyldichlorsilane and ethyl alcohol. At a volumetric ratio of $C_2H_5SiHCl_2 : C_2H_5OH = 1 : 0.98$ the ethyldiethoxysilane yield is ~66%. At a 5% excess of ethyl alcohol the chlorine content of the ethyldiethoxysilane yield decreases to 44.% and at ~2% underweight of alcohol the chlorine content of the ethyldiethoxysilane increases. A decrease in the synthesis temperature from 70-80 C to 50-60 C results in a decrease of ethyldiethoxysilane yield and an increase of its chlorine content. The following three reactions are carried out to ascertain the side reactions during the synthesis:



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UDC 661.719.5

L 07573-67

ACC NR: AP6027906

No hydrogen is generated in reaction (I) so that without a catalyst the reaction does not proceed. In reaction (II) the ethyldiethoxysilane reacts with the hydrogen chloride forming chloroether and alcohol which disrupts the Si—H bond and produces hydrogen and ethyltriethoxysilane as in reaction (III). Ethyl chloride and water are not produced under these conditions. In reaction (II) the equilibrium constants at 20, 25, 35, and 60 C have practically the same value during the entire experiment. In reaction (III) the velocity constant of the ethyl alcohol and ethyldiethoxysilane reaction at 20 C increases from 0.069 to 0.235 when the dissolved hydrogen chloride content of the ethyldiethoxysilane is increased from 0.87 to 4.85%, indicating that hydrogen chloride is the catalyst of the reaction. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 LS

SAMSONOV, G.V.; DUBROVSKAYA, G.D.

Production of certain thorium sulfides by the interaction of ThO_2 with hydrogen sulfide. Atom. energ. 15 no.5:428-430 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044014

8/0171/64/017/004/0387/0392

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, G. N.; Oganessian, V. Kh.

TITLE: The production and certain physical properties of titanium sulfur compounds

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya, Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 17, no. 4, 1964, 387-392

TOPIC TAGS: titanium sulfide, titanium, sulfur, carbide, hydrogen sulfide

ABSTRACT: This paper specifies methods for obtaining certain titanium sulfides. The authors have selected a method based on the sulfidization of metallic titanium powder with dry hydrogen sulfide in order to obtain titanium sulfide. Powdered titanium of the JMP-1A brand, containing 99.8% Ti was used in the experiment. 1 - 1.5 gr. batches of powder were placed in porcelain vessels which were then placed in the porcelain tube of an electric furnace. A constant flow of hydrogen sulfide passed through the tube over a period of 2 hours and a speed of 0.2 l/minute. The products obtained during sulfidization were cooled by a hydrogen sulfide flux and analyzed for the purpose of detecting the presence of metal as well as free and common sulfur. These products were also X-rayed. The machine used was an RKD with a diameter of 57.3 mm. The X-rays have shown that the sulfidization products have

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ACCESSION NR: AP40444014

a hexagonal lattice at temperatures of 900° and 1200°C. The authors concluded that titanium sulfides with a total content of titanium and sulfur close to 100% are formed beginning with a temperature of 600°C. At 900°C a product is formed which, by content, is close to monosulfide and at 1200°C - to sesquisulfide. The authors express their gratitude to associate member of the Academy of Sciences of Ukr.SSR, G. V. Samsonov for his guidance in the execution of this work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (Institute for Problems of Metallography, AN UkrSSR); TsNI fiziko-tekhnicheskaya laboratoriya AN ArmSSR (TsNI Physicotechnical Laboratory, AN ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 008

Cord 2/2

L 18647-63

EWPC(q)/EWTC(m)/BDS AFPTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5006187

8/0080/63/036/007/1615/1618

AUTHOR: Samsopov, G. V.; Dubrovskaya, G. N.

TITLE: Preparation of certain thorium sulfides by reacting thorium oxide with hydrogen sulfide

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 7, 1963, 1615-1618

TOPIC TAGS: thorium sulfide, semiconductor, thorium sulfide semiconductor, higher thorium sulfide, thorium sulfide preparation, thorium oxide, hydrogen sulfide, reaction temperature, reaction time, $\text{ThS}_{1.7}$, intermediate product, thorium sulfoxide, carbon, carbon effect, lower thorium sulfide

ABSTRACT: The fact that higher thorium sulfides are semiconductors with high thermal stability and refractoriness (2200—2500C) has prompted the development of a production process for these sulfides which requires only readily available starting materials and simple equipment. The process consists in heating 99.8% pure ThO_2 in a stream of dry H_2S in a porcelain or graphite boat. The following were determined from chemical and x-ray analyses of the reaction products: 1) In a porcelain boat the reaction begins at 500—600C, passes through intermediate steps involving the formation of $\text{ThO}_2 + \text{ThOS}$ (at 600—800C) and of ThOS (at

L 18647-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006187

900-1000C), and terminates at 1200-1300C with the formation of almost pure $\text{ThS}_{1.7}$. The optimum reaction time is 1-2 hr. 2) In the presence of carbon (graphite boat) the reaction proceeds in several steps. The following products are formed: ThOS , at 800-1000C; products with an S content approaching that of ThS_2 , at 1100-1200C; and finally, ThS_2 , at 1300C. To obtain a pure product in a graphite boat, the reaction must be conducted for 1 hr at 1000C, for 1 hr at 1200C, and for 10 min at 1300C. $\text{ThS}_{1.7}$ and ThS_2 can be used as starting materials in the production of lower thorium sulfides. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: DOD:

SUBMITTED: 19Jan62

DATE ACQ: 25Sep63

ENCL: 0C

SUB CODE: CH, MA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

cont 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043463

S/0075/64/019/008/0993/0996

AUTHORS: Dubrovskaya, G.N; Godovannaya, I.N.

TITLE: Analysis of titanium and thorium sulfides

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 8, 1964, 993-996

TOPIC TAGS: titanium sulfide stability, thorium sulfide stability, titanium sulfide analysis, thorium sulfide analysis, thermal stability, oxidation

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work is to study the oxidizability of titanium and thorium sulfides and to develop a rational method for the chemical analysis of these compounds. A study was made of high temperature oxidation of these sulfides. The stability to oxidation was studied with 270 mesh powder by heating it in an oxygen stream from 300 to 1300°C. The degree of oxidation was determined from the amount of sulfur burned in a definite time interval. Sulfur was determined by absorbing the SO₂ produced in a 3% solution of H₂O₂ and the obtained H₃SO₄ was titrated with 0.1 N NaOH in the presence of methylene red-methylene blue mixed indicator. The titration was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043463

carried out in the course of combustion and the amount of sulfur combusted was determined after each 10 min. It was found that titanium sulfide is stable to oxidation up to 300°C. Above 300°C it begins to oxidize and at 1200-1250°C it is completely oxidized to TiO_2 in the course of 20-25 min. $ThS_{1.7}$ begins to be oxidized at 500°C and at 1200-1300°C it is completely converted to ThO_2 . ThS_2 is stable up to 500°C and at 500°C it begins to be oxidized. Complete oxidation of ThS_2 takes place at 1300-1350°C. In the presence of Cu complete oxidation of titanium and thorium sulfides is observed at 1000-1100°C. On this basis a method was developed for the analysis of these sulfides by decomposing them in the presence of Cu as a catalyst and determining sulfur by titrating the H_2SO_4 produced during absorption of SO_2 into H_2O_2 . The content of metal in sulfides was determined by heating the samples to a constant weight at 1200-1300°C. Sulfide is converted to oxide. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institute of Ceramic Metals and Special Alloys, AN UkrSSR)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043463

SUBMITTED: 04Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (Institute of Problems
of Materials)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar65

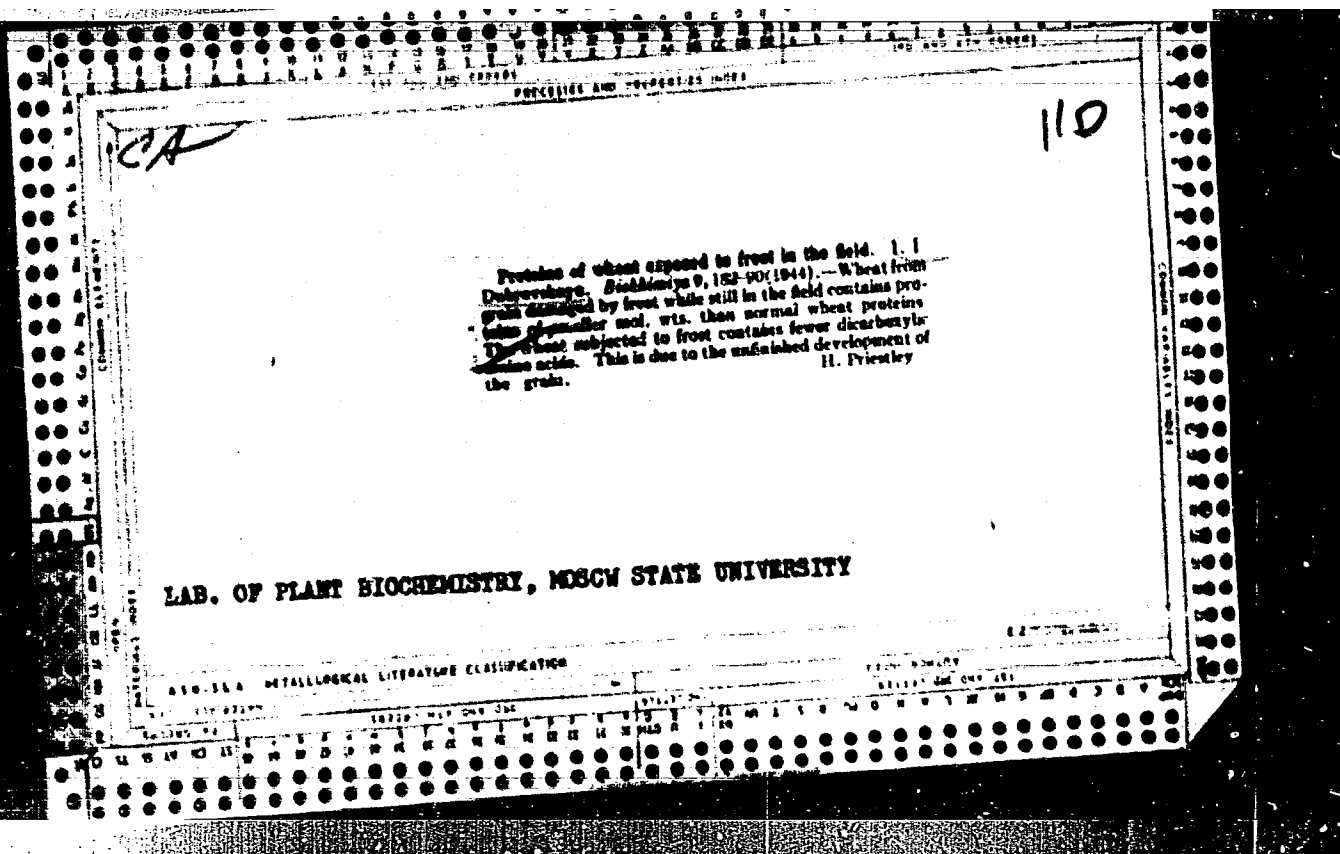
DATE: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 008

[illegible]



C4

116

Antigen of *Brucella suis*, separation, purification, and chemical characteristics. J. I. Dubrovskaya (Inst. Epidemiol. Microbiol., Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 15, 400-4 (1980).—When the modern method of purifying antigens (ppm. with $MgCO_3$) was applied to the antigen of *Brucella suis*, the "purified" fraction was less active than the fraction that was to be discarded. The content of reducing sugars was only 18%, instead of the usual 40-60%. This indicates that the structure of the *Brucella suis* antigen differs from the antigens of other bacteria. H. Priestley

1951

CA

Hydrolysis of the *Brucella* suis antigen complex and the chemical nature of the components. I. I. Dubrovskaya (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Russkimiye* 18, 41 (1951). R. C.A. 45, 3485. — The antigen was prep'd. by twice exg. the microbial mass of *Brucella* suis with 5% $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, dialyzing, and pptg. with alc. The water-sol. antigen part was hydrolyzed with 0.1 N HClAc. The complex consisted of a mixt. of 24% of a glycoprotein (specific polysaccharide of galactose, glucose, glucosamine, and heuronic acids) and 76% of a thymonucleic acid antigen (specific polysaccharide of glucose, glucosamine, and heuronic acids). Possibly, these 2 different antigens represent the so-called A and M antigens observed in *Brucella* by serological reactions. H. Priestley

Laboratory of Biochemistry, Institute of Epidemiology and Microchemistry,
Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR

DUBROVSKAYA, I. I.

USSR/Medicine - Immunology/ Extraction of Antigens Jul/Aug 51

"Changes in the Composition of Specific Substances Isolated from Bacteria By the Method of Multiple Extractions," I. I. Dubrovskaya, G. K. Shipitsyna, Div of Biochem, Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Bakterielya" Vol XVI, No 4, pp 328-333

Typhlorosacetic acid (0.25 M) extracts the antigens of Brucella suis and Bact. tularensis at different rates of speed. The chem compn changes with the number of extractions, because thymonucleic acid is extracted to an increasing extent in the latter

20752

USSR/Medicine - Immunology; Extraction of Antigens Jul/Aug 51

stage of the treatment. There is complete parallelism between the loss of sp properties by antigen fractions and reduction in polysaccharide content.

20752

CA

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Reactions to biological specimens. G. K. Shpil'sky and I. I. Dubrovskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 321-323 (1961).—The Elman-Morgan method (C.A. 78, 3229) reveals a hematuric color test not only in the specific polysaccharides and antigens on bacteria, but also in their nucleoproteins. A great variety of proteins (except gelatin and albumin) showed the hematuric test after either 4 or 7 hrs. hydrolysis in $N H_4OH$, with acids ranging from 3 to 8%. To show whether or not the color was due to hematurin, the various individual amino acids, monosaccharides and their salts, were tried; without preliminary acetylation none gave the color test, but on acetylation of mixtures of amino acids with fructose or galactose the test was pos., without sugars it was an indefinite green-yellow color, while sugars alone gave only weak color (fructose being somewhat stronger than others). Further studies of the protein hydrolyzates (above) showed the presence in all of them (even specially purified gelatin) of considerable amounts of carboxylic acids. Hence the Elman-Morgan test does not necessarily give a measure of hematurin in the protein hydrolyzates and the substance must be specifically isolated for tests.

O. M. Kozlovskii

Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya of the Acad. of Medical Sciences USSR. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin on 17 Mar 51.

Comparative chemical studies of the antigenic complexes of Brucella types. I. I. Dubrovskaya (Dept. Biochem., Inst. Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Russkimiya* 10, 137-43 (1964) — *B. suis*, *B. melitensis*, and *B. abortus* were investigated. The CH_3COOH extd. antigenic substances were complex antigens consisting of (a) a glucosidolipoprotein antigen and (b) an antigen contg. deoxyribonucleic acid in combination with a protein and a specific polysaccharide. The specific polysaccharides constituting a part of the two antigens differ chemically: some of them consist of glucosamine, hexuronic acid, and glucose, while others have galactose in addition. In the antigens of *B. suis* and *B. melitensis* the antigen contg. deoxyribonucleic acid predominates, while in the *B. abortus* antigens, this constituent forms only a minor part. It is assumed that serologic similarity between *B. suis* and *B. abortus* may result from close quant. ratios of the specific polysaccharides entering into antigenic complexes of the *Brucella*.

B. S. Levine

641. Chemical nature of materials with allergenic activity.
Diphtheria toxin, B. I. Kuznetsov and
1954 20 94 25. Kuznetsov, B. I. and
Polysaccharide protein conjugates
were prepared from *Bordetella pertussis* and
648. Change for allergic activity of
conjugates with the protein and only a
derivative of a truly allergenic
was shown that the antigenic activity
the same for all derivatives of protein
position of the carbohydrate portion
of protein. Immunizing substance
of an antitoxin compound which
sent in phoresis, the compound and protein
kinetics in protein hydrolysis
and undigested antigenic activity
is shown.

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81380

Author : Dubrovskaya, I.I.

Inst : -

Title : A Study of Protein Components of Brucella
Antigen Complexes.

Orig Pub: Biokhimiya, 1957, 22, No. 5, 924-928

Abstract: Trichloroacetic acid extracted two different specific substances from brucella -- Buaven antigen and a complex of polysaccharides with nucleic acids and protein. A chromatographic analysis of the products of their hydrolysis indicated an unequal aminoacid composition. The Buaven antigen contains α -aminobutyric acid and proline; in the second antigen they are absent or present only in traces. But in

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81380

the second antigen a nonidentified substance is
found which is absent in the Buaven antigen.
In the antigens of all 3 types of brucella more
DNA than RNA is found. -- F.N. Chistovich

*1 Oddele biokhimi Institute epizootologiy
i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamaleya Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow.*

Card 2/2

6

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.; BITKOVA, A.M.; GOSTEV, V.S.; MEKHEDOV, L.M.

Immunochemical examination of antigenic substances obtained by various methods from dysentery bacteria grown on a synthetic medium. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.4:126-133 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AN SSSR.

(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE, immunol.
antigenic substances, chem. characteristics)
(ANTIGENS,
antigenic substances of Shigella dysenteriae, chem.
characteristics)

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I., BITKOVA, A.E.

Destruction of antigenic complexes during hydrolysis by weak acetic acid. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.7:74-76 J1 '57.

(MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei ANM SSSR.

(ANTIGENS,

destruction of antigenic complexes in gram negative organisms in hydrolysis by weak acetic acid (Rus))

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.; OSTROVSKAYA, N.N.; GILBOKINA, A.I.

Effect of phage on the chemical composition of Brucella [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.4:523-536 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Department of Chemistry and Brusellosis Laboratory, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(BRUCELLA ABORTUS, metabolism,

eff. of bacteriophage (Rus))

(BACTERIOPHAGE,

eff. on Brucella abortus metab. (Rus))

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.; OSTROVSKAYA, N.N.

Changes occurring during storage in the chemical composition of a
Brucella variant obtained as a result of the action of phage.
Biokhimiia 25 no. 3:511-516 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Department of Biochemistry and Brucellosis Laboratory, Institute
of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of
the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(BRUCELLA) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.; OSTROVSKAYA, N.N.

Phage-induced changes in the antigen complexes of Brucella.
Biokhimiia 26 no.2:290-295 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Department of Biochemistry and Brucellosis Laboratory, Institute
of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of
the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(BRUCELLA) (BACTERIOPHAGE)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

OSTROVSKAYA, M.N., DUROVSKAYA, I.I., GREKOVA, M.A.

"Biological and chemical peculiarities of brucella melitensis dissociated cultures."

Report submitted to the Intl. Congress for Microbiology,
Montreal, Canada 19-25 Aug 1962

SHIN, N.O.; DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.; REMENKOVA, M.M.

Study of Brucella cultures isolated from hares by the method of
immunoelectrophoresis in agar gel. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med.
nauk no.1:91-99 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP4022335

S/0301/64/010/001/0003/0012

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, I. I.; Dranovskaya, Ye. A.

TITLE: Enzyme systems and certain biochemical factors of Brucella specificity and virulence

SOURCE: Voprosy* meditsinskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 1, 1964, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: Brucella, Brucella enzyme system, hyaluronidase, lipase, catalase, urease, amylase, dehydrogenase, racemase, Brucella microorganism virulence, Brucella S-form, Brucella R-form, biochemical change

ABSTRACT: This article is based on 78 literature sources and surveys available data on Brucella enzyme systems to help improve the present classification of Brucella types and determine the biochemical basis for varying degrees of virulence. Literature indicates the presence of the following enzyme systems in Brucella: hyaluronidase, lipase, urease, catalase, amylase, dehydrogenase, and racemase. Various attempts to classify Brucella types in terms of specific enzyme system reactions have been unsuccessful. Biochemical changes

Card

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ACCESSION NR: AP4022335

responsible for an S-form Brucella culture changing into an R-form Brucella culture have stimulated interest in studies to determine the differences between the two forms. The following biochemical differences between Brucella S- and R-forms have been found: 1) d-amino acid, especially d-alanin and d-asparaginic acid, depress the growth and reproduction of S-forms, but not of R-forms; 2) pantothenic acid synthesis is more intense in R-forms; 3) R-forms are less sensitive to reduced oxygen partial pressure; 4) R-forms are more sensitive to the action of the lysozymelike enzyme of microorganism cells. The sharpest biochemical difference between highly virulent and less virulent Brucella cultures is the activity of certain enzyme systems in relation to oxidation. Continued biochemical investigations appear to be the most promising approach for gaining a better understanding of microorganism virulence. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology AMN SSSR, Moscow)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4022335

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 19Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 062

Card 3/3

DUBROVSKAYA, I.I.

Characteristics of chemical composition of antigenic
complexes of the R-form Brucellae. Biokhimiia 29
no.5:846-853 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Otdel biokhimii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii
imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411410020-8

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411410020-8"

L 66929-66 EWT(a)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EPI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6015447

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1336/1340

AUTHOR: Ayrapetyants, S. V.; Vinogradova, M. N.; Dubrovskaya, I. N.; Kolomojets, N. V.; Rudnik, I. N.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Structure of the valence band of highly alloyed lead telluride

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1336-1340

TOPIC TAGS: valence band, telluride, thermal emf, carrier density

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to determine quantitatively the parameters of the valence band by studying the electrical properties of highly alloyed lead telluride. The electrical properties of p-type lead telluride, having carrier concentrations of $2 \cdot 10^{18}$ to $1.4 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (according to the Hall effect), are studied. The energy gap between the two valence zones is calculated, and the effective mass of heavy holes is determined. The temperature dependence of the thermal emf is used to determine the variation in the gap as a function of temperature. As temperature increases, the gap decreases ($\Delta E = \Delta E_0 - \alpha$), where $\alpha = 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ eV/deg}$. Results, which are considered as interim, show that the valence zone structures of highly alloyed tellurides of lead, germanium, and apparently tin as well, are similar. Comparison with the results of

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L 46929-66

ACC NR: AP6013447

3

other authors show a discrepancy for ΔE and m_T^4 . The authors thank B. Ya. Moyzhes for participation in the work and Ye. K. Kamornik and A. G. Orlov for conducting the spectrum analysis of the sodium content in the samples. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

awm

Card 2/2

L 46830-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6015463

(N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1455/1460

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, I. N.; Ravich, Yu. I.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the nonparabolic nature of the conductivity region of PbTe by the method of measuring the thermal emf in a strong magnetic field

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 1455-1460

TOPIC TAGS: conductivity region, thermal emf, strong magnetic field, lead base alloy, tellurium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: A measurement is made of the thermal emf in a strong magnetic field at a temperature close to 80K in n-PbTe with electron concentrations from $2 \cdot 10^{18}$ to $1 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. A determination is made of the density of the state as a function of energy and the Fermi level as a function of the concentration. The curves obtained are compared with the results obtained by employing two simple models describing the nonparabolic nature of the conductivity region. Values are obtained for the effective width of the forbidden region of interaction and the effective mass of the density of state on the bottom of the conductivity region. The authors thank T. S. Stavitskaya for providing the specimens, E. A. Yefimov and S. S. Shalyta for

Card 1/3

L 46030-66

ACC NR: AP801B469

discussing the results, and Ye. G. Strel'chenko for making available his work (FTT, 8, 965, 1986) prior to publication. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Oct86/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 blg

L 05628-67 EMT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
 ACC NR: AF6024500 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2247/2248
 AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, I. N.; Nensberg, Ye. D.; Nikitina, G. V.; Ravich, Yu. I.
 ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)
 TITLE: Investigation of the nonparabolicity of the valence band of PbTe by the method of measuring the thermal emf in a strong magnetic field
 SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2247-2248
 TOPIC TAGS: lead compound, telluride, valence band, thermal emf, semiconductor carrier, carrier density, forbidden band width
 ABSTRACT: In analogy with an earlier investigation of the conduction band of PbTe (FTT v. 8, 1455, 1966), the authors present the results of an investigation of the valence band of this material. The measurements were made at liquid-nitrogen temperature using samples with hole density from 5.4×10^{17} to $4 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Plots of the Fermi level against the hole density and of the density of states against the energy are presented. The obtained dependence of the density of states is compared with the values calculated on the basis of two simple models, that of E. O. Kane (J. Phys. Chem. Sol. v. 1, 249, 1957) and that of M. H. Cohen (Phys. Rev. v. 127, 387, 1963). Both models gave satisfactory agreement with experiment. The effective mass of the state density m_1 near the top of the valence band is found to be $0.13m_0$ for both models. The effective width of the forbidden band was found to be 0.12 eV for the Kane model
 Card 1/2

L 05628-67

ACC NR: AF6024500

and 0.08 eV for the Cohen model. Both are smaller than the optical width of the forbidden band. The authors thank S. S. Shalyt and B. A. Yefimova for help with the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *egte*

BORKHARDT, V.S.; DROZDOVA, I.N.; ZAKHAREVICH, S.F.; KOZLOVSKAYA,
N.V.; MARKOVSKAYA, L.A.[deceased]; MINYAYEV, N.A.;
MURAV'YEVA, O.A.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, Ye.V.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, A.P.;
STANISHCHEVA, O.N.; TAKHTADZHIAN, A.L.; FLOROVSKAYA, Ye.F.;
TSVELEV, N.N.; SHISHKIN, B.K., prof.[deceased]; SHMIDT, V.M.;
DUBROVSKAYA, I.P., red.

[Flora of Leningrad Province] Flora Leningradskoi oblasti.
Leningrad. No.4. 1965. 356 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningrad, Universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR
(for Shishkin).

BORISOV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich; DUROVSKAYA, I.P., red.

[Paleoclimates of the U.S.S.R.] Paleoklimaty territorii
SSSR. Leningrad, Leningr. univ., 1965. 111 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

VOLGIN, Vladimir Ivanovich; DUBROVSKAYA, L.B., red.

[Brachiopoda of the Gas series of southern Fergana;
the Garaty-Karabulak interfluvium] Brachiopody gasskoi
svity Iushnoi Fergany; mezhdurech'e Garaty - Karabulak.
Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1965. 95 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

KALASHNIKOV, N.V.; STOTSKIY, L.R.; GLINER, B.M. [deceased]; DOBRYNINA, N.P.; DUBROVSKAYA, Kh.A.; YEZDAKOVA, M.L.; LYUBIMOV, N.G.; PONOMAREVA, K.A.; REYKHTSAUM, P.B.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SUSHKIN, I.N.; SHAKHMAYEVA, Ye.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Units of measurement and abbreviations of physical and technical values; manual for editors and writers] Edinitsy izmereniya i oboznacheniya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh velichin; spravochnik dlia rabotnikov izdatel'stv i avtorov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 254 p. (MIRA 14,9)

1. Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo neftyanoy i gorno-toplivnoy promyshlennosti (for Kalashnikov, Dobrynina, Smirnov). 2. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina, (for Stotskiy). 3. Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo Ministerstva promyshlennosti i prodovol'stvennykh tovarov (for Dubrovskaya). 4. Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo literatury po chernoy i tsvetnoy metallurgii (for Yezdakova, Sushkin). 5. Gosortekhzdat (for Lyubimov). 6. Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo mashinostroitel'noy literatury (for Ponomareva). 7. Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo khimicheskoy literatury (for Reykhtsaum).
(Engineering--Nutation) (Units)

GRISHCHENKO, K.M. [Grishchenko, K.M.], kand.med.nauk; DUBROVSKAYA, K.I.
[Dubrovs'ka, K.I.]

Penicillin aerosol in treating pulmonary abscesses in children. Ped.,
akush. i gin. 20 no.5:28-29 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. L'vovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva
i detstva (direktor - I.D. Yashchuk) i Oblastnaya klinicheskaya
bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach - I.A. Karagodin).
(PENICILLIN) (LUNGS--ABSCESS)

DUBROVSKAYA, L. [Dubrovs'ka, L.], inzh.

Attacking the absolute zero. Znan.ta pratsia no.4:13-14 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Low temperature research)

77.1150

66239

SOV/126-8-3-26/33

AUTHORS: Sidorenko, F.A., Gel'd, P.V. and Dubrovskaya, L.B.

TITLE: On the Type of Defects in α -LeboitePERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8,
Nr 3, pp 465-466 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that the lattice parameters decrease with increase in silicon content in the γ_{α} -phase (α -leboite) of the Fe-Si system, the assumption was made by Phragmen (Ref 1) that iron bi-silicide-base substitutional solid solutions are formed. A precise determination of the densities of leboite alloys and their lattice parameters have, however, led to results which contradict this assumption. An investigation has been carried out with alloys prepared in a tungsten vacuum furnace from pure (99.95% Si) silicon and P-4 carbonyl iron. The alloys were homogenized in vacuum at 1080°C for 100 hours. The densities of powders, crushed in an agate mortar, were measured by a pycnometric method in an evacuated pycnometer. The lattice parameters were determined with a BPC-3 camera. Their dimensions for alloys of different compositions (see Table) show that the phase under investigation is stable in the concentration

Card 1/3

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SOV/126-8-3-26/33

On the Type of Defects in α -Leboite

range 53.5 to 56.5% Si, which agrees with Haughton and Becker's data (Ref 2). From the density and lattice parameters the number of atoms of iron and silicon per unit cell have been calculated (see Table). It was found that in the whole α -leboite range there are almost exactly 2 atoms of silicon (1.99) per unit cell and the number of atoms of iron decreases steadily from 0.87 (53.5% Si) to 0.77 (56.5% Si) which points to the formation of holes in the iron sublattice. A comparison between X-ray and experimental densities confirms the above conclusion. X-ray determination of thermal expansion coefficients along the axes of the α -leboite lattice has shown that the expansion coefficients increase on transition to low-iron leboite; the expansion coefficient increases particularly in the (001) planes along iron atoms which corresponds to the hole model structure of the β α -phase. There are 1 table and 2 English references.

Card 2/3

n.b. This is a complete translation, except Table.

66239

On the Type of Defects in a-Leboite

SOV/126-8-3-26/33

ASSOCIATION:Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im S.M.Kirova
(Ural's Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1959

Card 3/3

✓

S/137/61/000/012/119/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Sidorenko, P.A., Dubrovskaya, L.B.

TITLE: The structure of the ζ_{∞} -phase in the iron-silicon system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 15, abstract
12Zh102 ("Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta", 1961, no. 114, 107-114)

TEXT: The structural parameter z of a cell of high-temperature ζ_{∞} -phase was made more precise in the range of 53-55 weight percent Si with the aid of radiography (powder method, YPC-50R (URS-50I) apparatus). Projections of electronic density were plotted on the planes (001), (000.275), (110). Along the line $[1/2, 1/2, z]$ 2 maxima of electronic density were observed. One of them was associated with the Si atom at $z = 0.272$. The second maximum located in the middle between atoms of Si $[1/2, 1/2, 0.272]$ and Si $[1/2, 2/2, 0.172]$ is assumed to indicate the existence of an ordinary covalent bond between Si atoms. The presence of such a bond is indicated also by the Si-Si distance in the cell of the ζ_{∞} -phase, equal to 2.34 \AA at $z = 0.272$. The Fe-Si distance is 2.37 \AA , which is close to the Fe-Si distance in FeSi.

A. Loshmanov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/001/120/237
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Dubrovskaya, L. B., Gel'd, P. V.

TITLE: Quasibinary system α -leboite-chromium bisilicide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 5, abstract 1130
("Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta", no. 114, 1961, 151-153)

TEXT: The pseudobinary system α -leboite ($\sim 55\%$ Si and 45% Fe) - CrSi_2 was studied. Alloys were melted out of both pure and commercial materials, annealed and hardened at 1080°C and investigated by the methods of metallographic and X-ray analysis. In the system α -leboite- CrSi_2 intersaturated solutions of Fe and Cr bisilicides are formed. A low mutual solubility of components and the formation of eutectic by them at $1,150^\circ\text{C}$ and $\sim 15\%$ CrSi_2 are observed. CrSi_2 raises slightly the a -parameter (from 2.6842 to 2.6884 kX) of α -leboite, and the c -parameter remains constant (5.123 kX); α -leboite does not change practically a -parameter (4.4134 kX) of CrSi_2 and reduces slightly the c -parameter (from 6.351 to 6.349 kX). There are 8 references.

Z. Rogachevskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/849/62/000/000/013/016
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Sidorenko, F. A., Gel'd, P. V., Dubrovskaya, L. B.

TITLE: Roentgenostructural analysis of leboite

SOURCE: Vysokotemperaturnyye metallokeramicheskiye materialy, Inst.
metallokerm. i spets. spl. AN Ukr. SSR, Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr. SSR,
1962, 124 - 132

TEXT: It was experimentally established that leboite is able to show diametrically opposite properties depending on its structural state, i.e. metallic properties in high-temperature modification and semiconductor properties in low-temperature modification. The authors present additional data on structural peculiarities of α - and β -leboite, which explain to a certain degree the causes of their different electric properties. Results are given of metallographic and roentgenographic determinations of the concentration limits of α -leboite stability; of the pycnometrical determination of the alloy density and the type of silicon solid solutions in disilicide. Moreover, the authors determined expansion coefficients of α -leboite along the crystal lattice axes by comparing experimental and calculated intensities. The structural parameter z was made more

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Roentgenostructural analysis of leboite

S/849/62/000/000/013/016
A006/A101

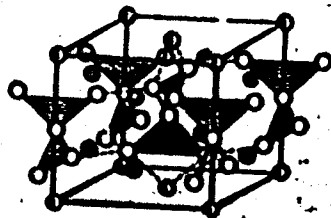
precise by plotting $[F]^2$ -series and series of electronic density. At 1080°C α -leboite was found to be stable in a concentration range from 53.5 to 56.5% Si. α -leboite represents a phase of variable composition (on disilicide base) with vacancies in the iron sublattice. The concentration of vacancies changes within 12 to 23%. The values of expansion coefficients along the lattice axes correspond to the given model. The structural parameter z of the α -leboite lattice is equal to 0.275 and describes its structure better than value $z = 0.25$, previously used. A schematic model of β -leboite structure is proposed. (Figure 3) The bright circles represent the centers of silicon atoms; centers of iron atoms are designated by dark circles; the bright-and-dark circles represent the locations whose halves are statistically occupied by iron atoms. The model proposed yields, to the first approximation, satisfactory values of calculated intensities including the mean angles. Dislocations of atoms leading to normal interatomic distances, improve the agreement of calculated and measured intensities. It is assumed that the semiconductor properties of β -leboite may be explained by the primary coordination sphere of silicon atoms which is very similar to that of pure silicon and germanium. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

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Roentgenostructural analysis of leboite

8/849/62/000/000/013/016
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Figure 3. The model of β -leboite structure.



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411410020-8"

DUBROVSKAYA, L. B.

TITLE: Seminar on refractory metals, compounds, and alloys (Kiev, April 1963).

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 266-267.

ACCESSION NRI AP3008085

S. S. Ordan'yan, A. I. Avgustinnik, V. S. Vidergauz. The ZrC-Mo phase diagram at temperatures above 2500C.

L. B. Dubrovskaya, G. P. Shvaykin. Phase diagram of the Ta-C system at temperatures above 2500C.

Yu. N. Vil'k, R. G. Avarbe, and others. The NbC-W interaction at temperatures above 2500C.

L. M. Katanov. Investigation of the Cr_2C_3 -Fe, Cr_7C -Fe, and Cr_2C -Ti systems at temperatures below 2500C.

Yu. B. Kuz'ma, Ye. I. Glady'shevskiy, and Ye. Ye. Cherkashin. Physicochemical investigation of the Nb-Co-Si system.

N. N. Kolomy'tsev, N. V. Moskaleva. Phase composition of Mo-Ni-B alloys.

Ye. I. Glady'shevskiy and others. Interaction between group 4a and

Card 6/11

ACCESSION NR: AP4036970

S/0078/64/009/005/1182/1186

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, L. B.; Shveykin, G. P.; Gel'd, P. V.

TITLE: The Ta-Ta sub 2 O sub 5 system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 5, 1964, 1182-1186

TOPIC TAGS: Ta Ta sub 2 O sub 5 system, lower tantalum oxide, tantalum pentoxide, sintering, metallothermal reduction, carbon reduction, high temperature Ta sub 2 O sub 5, low temperature modification Ta sub 2 O sub 5, tantalum carbide, tantalum oxychloride.

ABSTRACT: The preparation of lower tantalum oxides was attempted by reduction of Ta₂O₅ with carbon, by fusion with Ta and by sintering with tantalum hydride. X-ray analysis of the metallothermal and carbon reduction products of Ta₂O₅ indicated the absence of any lower oxides in the Ta-Ta₂O₅ system above 1050°C. Sintering with tantalum hydride at 1560 gave the high temperature modification of Ta₂O₅ and a solid solution of oxygen in tantalum. Carbon reduction at 1700°C results in the product consisting of Ta₂O₅ and Ta₂C, formed through the intermediate tantalum oxychloride Ta₂C_xO_y which is more stable below 1700°C. Metallo-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4036970

graphic and x-ray analyses of tantalum melts with oxygen showed the Ta-O system has a simple eutectic fusion diagram with the eutectic point approximating the empirical "TaO" composition. Samples prepared by additional annealing for 500 hours at 1050C in a sealed quartz ampoule and subsequent water quenching did not show any changes in the phase structure. The high temperature modification of Ta₂O₅ was readily converted to the low-temperature modification by annealing below 1320C, but the low temperature could not be converted to the high temperature modification even on heating to fusion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Oct63

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 012

Card

2/2

L 32994-66 EWT(1)/EWT(M)/EMP(1)/ETI TJP(a) JD

ACC NR: AR6016235

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/EC74/E074

AUTHORS: Dubrovskaya, L. B.; Matveyenko, I. I.; Klimov, R. A. 31
B

TITLE: Apparatus for the measurement of the magnetic susceptibility of weakly magnet-
ic substances 1/ 9m

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11E588

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, sb. 144, 1964, 62-66

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic susceptibility, measuring apparatus, magnetic metal

ABSTRACT: Apparatus is described for the measurement of the magnetic susceptibility of weakly-magnetic substances; the apparatus is based on a pendulum balance of modified construction. A procedure for using the apparatus is described and a formula is given for determining the magnetic susceptibility of substances; the causes of possible measurement errors are given. A. Nikonov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card

1/1

DUBROVSKAYA, L.B.; SHVEYKIN, G.P.; GEL'D, P.V.

Phase components of the system tantalum - carbon. Fiz. met. i metalloved.
17 no.1:73-77 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR i Ural'skiy politekhniches-
kiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.

DUBROVSKAYA, L.B., SHVEYKIN, G.P.; CEL'D, P.V.

System Ta - Ta₂O₅. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.5:1182-1186
My '64. (MIRA 17:9)